

Impacts of Fire on Cultural Resources







A Cultural Resource Is...

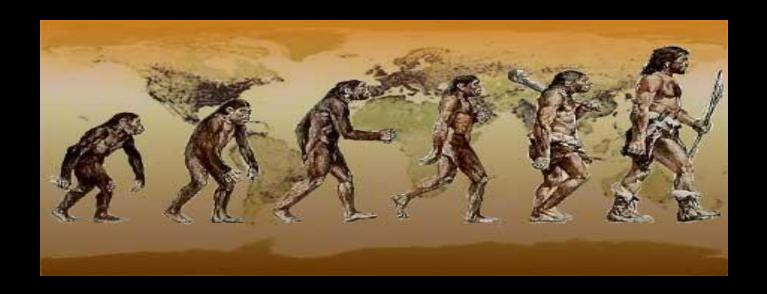
 A fragile and nonrenewable remain of human activity.

We'll Talk About...

- What Constitutes a Cultural Resource
- Fire's Effects
- Impacts of Burn Preparation / Suppression
- Management Considerations

Broad Scope

- Time Periods
 - Prehistoric
 - Historic
 - Contemporary



Global and Temporal Perspective

- Australia / Africa
 - 40,000 years of continuous occupation
- Europe
 - 6,000 years of landscape alteration



Classes of Cultural Remnants

- Artifacts
- Traces
- Sites



Artifact = Functional, deliberate object







Traces = Evidence of use or alteration

Remains



e places where food remains, such as broken or worn out tools were thrown

Sites

- Spiritual sites
- Traditional use areas
- Battlegrounds
- Trails
- Cabins
- Mines
- Camps



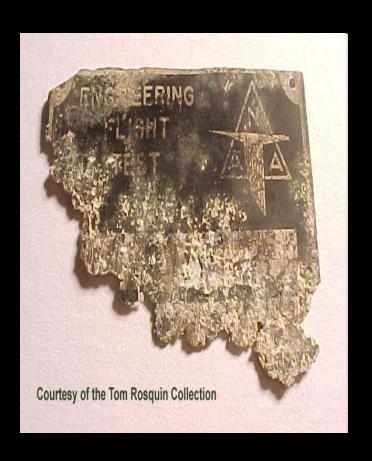
Potential for Fire Damage

- Heating
- Combustion
- Smoke
- Char
- Rapid temperature change



Physical and Chemical Damage

- Organic
 - Consumption
 - Structural Breakdown
 - Pollen, bones
 - Charring



Mitigating Factors

- Soil depth
- Soil moisture
- Fuel load
- Sensitivity to heat
- Duration of heating



Peak maximum temperature

Impacts on Dating Techniques

- Tree Rings
- Fire Scars
- Radiocarbon
- Thermoluminescence
- Obsidian hydration
- Archaeo-magnetic
- Cation-ratio



Erosion, Exposure and Looting

- Soil erosion = loss of archaeological data.
- Damage from rain, new drainages
- Physical damage from falling snags
- Increased visibility = vulnerability to vandalism and illegal collection.



Burn Preparation and Suppression

→ Impacts are often more severe than fire itself

- Fireline construction
- Water and Retardant
- Heliports, Basecamps
- Vehicular traffic
- Mopup
- Erosion control



Damage Prevention

- Pre-fire Planning
 - Identify and map areas of concern
 - Include map in fire management plans
- During Fire
 - Cultural Resource Specialist on-site
 - Provide IC with resource map
 - Inform crews about what to look for
- Post-fire Assessment
 - Track effects over time
 - Before/after experiments

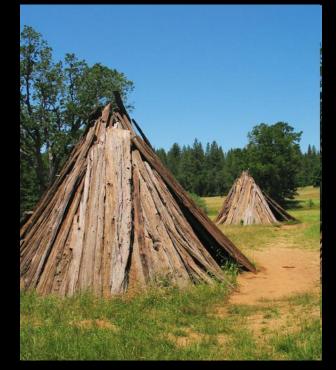


Management Issues

- Is the effect of fire on materials important?
- Is the potential impact of prescribed fire acceptable relative to wildfire threats?
- Has the area burned routinely in the past?
- Is fire needed to maintain the cultural site?
- Can the prescribed fire plan be modified?
 - Location, dates, fire behavior

Protection Measures

- Reduce fuels near vulnerable sites
- Create fire breaks (carefully!)
- Cover structures: foam, water, wrap
- Use low intensity fires.
- Use fast spreading fires where residence time is an issue.



Reduce hazard trees near structures

Why is Fire an Issue Now?

- Cumulative information loss
- Changes in fuel loads
- Intense management practices
- Advanced aging techniques
- More people desiring artifacts
- Recent laws and regulations



Laws and Regulations

- Antiquities Act 1906
- Historic Sites Act 1935

- National Historical Preservation Act 1966
- National Environmental Policy Act 1969
- Archaeological & Historic Preservation Act 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979
- Native American Graves Protection Act 1990

Every Site is Unique

- Unique mix of historic and prehistoric cultures with different artifacts.
- Unique fuel characteristics that exhibit different fire behavior.
- In some cases, fire can offer some archaeological opportunities.
- In all cases, resource knowledge is critical to avoid damage.



In conclusion

- 1. List cultural resource concerns related to fire operations.
 - a. What might be damaged?
 - b. Where should you avoid putting crews or bulldozers?
 - c. Are there any areas that must be protected from fire?
- 2. What artifacts or cultural traces might you expect to find?
 - a. Consider different cultural periods, prehistoric and historic
 - b. Artifacts, traces, alterations
- 3. What are the likely effects of fire on each?
 - a. Consumption
 - b. Erosion
 - c. Exposure
 - d. Breakdown or alteration